New York Tribune First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials-

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Japanese Reflections

The welcome of the commission from both China and the rest of the world. Japan, headed by Viscount Ishii, has been ernment but also by the American people. The cordial feelings have been strengthened by the eloquent words in which the viscount has asserted that his country is eager to join with the United States "in securing for the world the blessings of liberty, justice and lasting peace."

The commission, however, is here not only for the purposes of entertainment and exchange of expressions of good will, fidence. but, as Viscount Ishii has himself intiters, and probably also on questions which point that more than any other has been emphasized in this country just before the that of the so-called "paramount interests" of Japan in the Far East, especially in China. Whether in the crisis of war the tactful ambassador will think it wise not to discuss the question now, but to leave it to a more propitious season, only the that our government must meet either

What paramount interests has Japan in China, in fact? From her geographical situation and the resulting intimate trade relations that would normally exist between China and Japan, the prosperity of Japan is probably more closely bound up with conditions in China and the welfare of China than is the prosperity of any other nation. We should expect her, therefore, to manifest the greatest interest in China and to insist upon the enforcement there of her proper rights. But a keen interest confers no right, no paramountcy. What are her proper rights?

At the close of the Russo-Japanese war the South Manchurian Railroad, her lease prices, \$11.25 to \$11.50 a barrel. of Port Arthur and the adjoining Liaotung Peninsula. The Chinese government, believing that Japan had rescued her from Russian aggression, consented to this transfer of privileges that Russia had by threats extorted from China. Under the circumstances China probably willingly enough recognized this transproper for the United States and for other for-

farer's purse. Japan in taking this prov. of life, ince from the Germans did so for her own promised, this province and the privileges We have had countless jargons in this ence knew not how to deal with when the war therein should be returned to China at the land of busy tongues and typewriters. We was young; ordinary antiseptics were of litexpense and trouble taken, and Japan that particularly dull and sapless jargon But some of the lessons of older wars are yet would set to the world an example of just of the professor's chair. We have had our remembered and applied. One of these is the Cuba its independence. So far, however, the business letter, sporting writers-each counting room to the training field, has a bad if one may judge from China's opinion, manner of utterance has developed its set effect on the heart, and not infrequently in-If one may judge from China's opinion, manner of utterance has developed its set capacitates the young soldier. This was studied at the time of the Civil War, and is more rigid than that of the Germans, and of style. two years of releasing her hold.

notified the governments of both China across countless pages headed "War Deand Japan that so far as that extorted partment; Official Business." treaty conflicted with American interests | Dignity is, of course, one mighty quality | Jefferson County, barring exemptions, will treaty conflicted with American interests Dignity is, of course, one mignly quanty generator County, carring exemptions.

it would not be recognized by the United of this written language. But "The Times" send "Kaisers," "Kings" and even "Popes" and the Allies are fighting.

OSCAR PARDO. States. So far, therefore, as that treaty raises the interesting point that safety is to the front, and Kentucky will add a few gave to Japan anything that may appear its fundamental aim. In the long run aft "Barens," "Dukes" and "Princes." No matter as prior right or paramount interest, the the long, sludgy, fat, juiceless words come what happens, we shall have at least one United States government is committed back to this noble aim, not to take a against its recognition, and every fair-chance. A human being can say someminded publicist would agree that Japan's thing, can get mad and hit out, can actuclaim to paramountcy in those particulars ally commit himself. A department can have been disposed of by counter lethas absolutely no validity for America in do none of these things. "I do not think"
between a Louisville "Eyrisch" and a ters in your journal. But still Mr. Modereither law or morals. It is to be pre- never begins an official letter. What busi- "Murphy" from the Emerald Isle should

or point out? Japan's policy of advancing her in- As for contradicting a man point blank, the swim, and "Cronen" and "Kreutzer"

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a wise to declare that the present policy is stand the grounds upon which this suggesheretofore done, Japan's important posi- paragraph." why its position should be changed. That bureaucracy and what it does and does

It is not to the real interest of Japan to follow a policy that will keep both China You can purchase merchandles advertised to THE and the rest of the world hostile in feel-TRIPUNE with absolute safety—for if disatisfaction results to any case THE TRIBUNE guaranters to pay your money back upon request. No red tape, No quibbling We make THE and the rest of the world hostile in feel-Then Japan's trade in China will flourish. Exclusive interests asserted by force would prevent any such development of trade; they would arouse the hostility of

The United States wishes to believe in hearty and sincere not only by the gov- Japan's present sincerity; but it takes more than two or three years of time and more than mere assertions to acquire an established reputation for permanent, sincere fair dealing. If Japan were to emphasize her changed policy by a relinquishment of some of her claims that appear to others unjust, or the withdrawal of some soldiers or other open act, her assertion would be received with more con-

The United States government will mated more than once, it is here on serious doubtless grant everything that it can business in connection with war mat- properly give on mere assertions. It ought not to base any new policy without may well arise after the war. The one reservation on mere declarations regarding Japan's future policy, that, if violated, might affect adversely the interests of the coming of the commission by the unoffi- United States and the rest of the world. cial spokesman of Japan, Dr. Iyenaga, is It is to be presumed they are mistaken who think Viscount Ishii intends to ask concessions. His wisest policy is not to urge concessions, but only to plan war policies and show unselfish good will. He is sowing seed that in due time, if his country follows up his assertion for a event can show. But the question is one series of years, may well grow into matured confidence and yield a rich harvest of reciprocal good will and of financial and political gain.

Cone Are the Days

Agricultural Department experts prethe price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel, showing that the average cost of producing wheat on the farm was \$1.71 a bushel. Thus, the farmer does not seem to be in danger of starvation, or even of being unable to buy a new set of tires for his motor car, under the new dispensation. Figuring five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour, the millers appear to be Japan took over from Russia her lease of assured of a fair profit at the recent

The net gain to the consumers, the bakers announce, will be one ounce to a loaf of bread, and the standard price will that by cooperation of bakers, consumers and retailers there may be some slight reduction in price through a reduction of of bread production is promised by the food administration. It is to be hoped eign nations to recognize that in these that publicity will be located national that protection for the children of all the protection for the children of the chi special concessions, granted willingly by tread prices which the bakers are not China, Japan has certain valid interests more or less exclusive in their nature and that therein her interests are paramount irom the international legal viewpoint.

Beyond those concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted willingly by China Japan has no concessions that were granted will not be created the price of set with the constituted authority, pre-pay be made in the possibility of my going there with will easily to grant now. What coöperation that the possibility of my going there with will easily to grant now. What coöperation that the process of set will easily to grant now. What coöperation of that the possibility of my going there with scome and ender. There should, and can, husbands' pay. Why cannot a portion of that the process of set with the process of set with the process of set with the possibility of my going there with scome and order, to conceived the process of set with the possibility of my going there with granted willingly by China Japan has no legal and no moral paramount interests. In the province of Shantung, for instance where the Legal and the test. stance, where the Japanese drove out the would be the case under government price Germans, they are claiming paramount regulation, and will have no less cause to nterests. The Germans extorted those mourn for the old days of the 5-cent deep interest in the experience of the present loaf, when there need be no restriction on war. Surgeons have accomplished real trirights from the Chinese by force, as a heaf, when there need be no restriction on war. Surgeons have accomplished real trible advances have been in the combination of the Holling and lock should to others. One of the Life of the Editor of The Tribune.

The Language of Bureaucracy.

he has shown no intention for the last two years of releasing her hold.

Two years ago Japan extorted, by an litimatum and threat of war, certain continuation and threat of war, certain continuation and the language of bureaucracy. Perhaps we litimatum and threat of war, certain continuation and threat of war, certain contin oldimatum and threat of war, certain conthe language of bureaucracy. Perhaps we recruit is worked up to his capacity through degrees that develop him without any undue cessions from China, giving her precedence were on the way toward officialese; perin certain mines and certain privileges in haps it was being tenderly reared somethe province of Fukien and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war of which is this factor of physical endurance. the province of Fukien and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war and certain garbage of New York City, master and in Manchuria where in Washington long before the war and in Washington long before the war an menaced China's sovereignty. The United it apace. We seem to see marvellous type- the list of diseases to be faced. States government at the time formally written lines of it marching as to war

terests in China by secrecy, duplicity and in effect calling him a liar, nothing could (Austrian money) will go with him. "Goose" force—all of which on the authority of the Japanese themselves were employed by the Okuma government in connection other sources appears to indicate," quotes

with the twenty-one demands made of 1915 "The Times." Or, "The Board have diffi--was clearly a mistaken policy. The pres- culty in reconciling the information given ent government of Prime Minister Mar- in the third paragraph of your letter of shal Terauchi claims to have repudiated the 13th inst., with the statement in your that policy and those methods. The letter of the 24th ult. It is contemplated, eloquent and high-minded words of Count therefore, to undertake, in lieu of your Ishii in his address to President Wilson proposal, a course of action"-and so on. and at the tomb of Washington seem like- Or, "The Ministry are at a loss to underone of frank, open, sincere fair dealing. tion has been put forward; and it does not We are glad to accept the assurance. If appear to them that in view of the facts the future shows the open policy to be referred to in previous correspondence any permanent, the United States will doubt- useful purpose could be subserved by the dred shares of United States Steel common at

tion and the prior interests that it has "Subserve," "penultimate"—these, like heretofore recognized. There is no rea- many other mouthfuls are mere labors of son to think that it will change its posi- pemposity. But the aim is always safety tion from that taken in the spring of -whatever the risk to any one else. And 1915, and there certainly is no reason judging by our lesser experience with position was just, in the interests of not do, we are inclined to think the diag-China and in the interests of the rest of nosis of "The Times" is entirely and accurately right.

The Child Labor Decision

Obviously, the decision of a district court udge that the Federal child labor law is unconstitutional will not be permitted to settle the issue. An appeal will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, tirely this form of confiscation. and that, apparently, with all possible speed, so that final adjudication may be Meantime, the North Carolina derision will stay the operation of the law n that district only, and if employers of hild labor elsewhere in the country deire to relieve themselves of compliance test cases in their own districts.

Judge Boyd decided the case-a suit rought by a parent who sought to restrain a Charlotte mill from discharging his two young sons, on the ground that he was entitled to their earnings until they were twenty-one-by reasoning that Congress had attempted indirectly to regulate abor conditions within the states through regulating interstate commerce. This, he held, exceeded the power of the national Legislature. A somewhat similar argu- bought it. ment was used by opponents of the eightreality was fixing wages by indirection. Yet the Supreme Court held that law to be constitutional.

Federal child labor law was more needed than the present. Enlistments and the draft have taken men from every industry, while there are few which have not felt an impetus due directly or indirectly to the war. Women will fill many of the gaps in the roster of workers, but there To the Editor of The Tribune. will be an inevitable tendency to substitute sented figures to the committee which fixed children wherever possible, especially in employment where the worker is merely an adjunct to machinery. It is society's duty to protect its young against exploitation and even against work which, when fairly paid for and conducted under safe and sanitary conditions, tends to dwarf questionably is the government's policy-a phase of the President's frequently declared desire that all safeguards for labor be maintained despite unusual conditions produced by the war, and that democracy in the broad sense at home be not broken down during the fight to bring about The Federal law was designed to furnish

Heart of the Young Soldier

(From The Omahn Ree) Men of medical science are finding much of most notable advances has been in the combat of infection. Out of the newer methods of destruction came infection of a sort sci-

Among Those Present

sumed that the United States government ness has an official to think when, as every still stands where it stood in the spring of petty clerk knows, his rôle is to advert some descendants of his great namesake.

Stockholders' Rights

A Discussion of the Excess Profits Tax as Affecting Recent Purchasers

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Kindly permit me to call attention to

Sir: Kindly permit me to call attention to

one phase of the "excess profits" discussion

La Follette, of Wisconsin, will soon furnish is the charge of ingratitude against Hardis the charge of th which seems to have been lost sight of by for the nation a fair index of the Americancompanies producing raw materials, as steel and copper.

A man of my acquaintance bought one hun-

less recognize frankly, as it has always interview requested in the penultimate \$135. This price represented the value of one share of stock of a company in which a rise to undue heights had been reached with absolutely no effort on the part of the company. have no reason to think that the man regarded himself as a gambler, nor as other legitimate investor in a company which had a large surplus, large unfilled orders and, on the other hand, a chance for large shrinkage in the natural course of events after the war. The man actually with actual value of the profit on the nation. infilled orders and per contra the chance of post-bellum dulness of trade arrives.

The Administration proposes to confiscate this property under the title of excess war the task of unseating a Senator whom the profits, when, as a matter of evident fact, the electorate suspect of being pro-German and who sold him the stock, and he escapes en-

Moreover, let it be noticed that the day after the Administration made its proposal for the statement that war was opposed in for this item of taxation, this proposed con- both the South and West. But this was due fiscation of wealth, the aforesaid purchaser wholly to lack of concern, because of isolasaw his property drop in value from \$135 a tien, and not because of lack of patriotism. share to \$119, or an actual property loss of Even yet there is not apparent the same \$1,600 in about two days. Now, this man, who degree of concern that marks sentiment in is only one among the hundred thousand or the East. more who own shares of United States Steel, The East, linked as it is with Europe by with its provisions they will have to bring is neither a rich man nor a gambier. His arteries of trade and travel, felt the shock test cases in their own districts. has made a perfectly honest investment in thousand miles away, was somewhat like Anaconda or Utah Copper or a dozen other read about and deplored, but not vitally to stocks) it seems that he is to have both these affect existence in this distant and safe titles and the added stigma of profiteer, when retreat. he is manifestly a loser from an investment which is entitled to the same protection and is under the same obligation as any other form of property. He has had no war profits. He has paid a price for his stock at which any one, the government included, could have

The whole most unjust oversight is due to the usual idea of a corporation as consisting nour law for railroad employes. They con- of a small group of overfed, overdressed, ended that Congress, while purporting to overpaid and underworked gents sitting egulate hours of labor, was actually leg- around a mahogany table and callusing their slating on questions of compensation-in thumbs by the use of coupon scissors. They may have the most influence in the company because of the dispersion of the stockholders, but the stockholders are the corporation and are entitled to a hearing at least before their There never has been a time when a property is specially selected for confisca-

Will not The Tribune take this matter up and show the rank injustice of it? H. H. HOWE.

Conewango Valley, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1917.

Part Pay in Liberty Bonds

Sir: In The Tribune of August 29 is a short article taken from "The London Telegraph," entitled "Savings Too Small." speaks of the extra carnings because of war

in Canada. He has only lately returned from an extended stay in Canada, and told me of them physically and mentally. This un- the women who receive half their soldier husbands' pay and were at the same time themselves earning double what their husbands had previously earned. He told me how seemingly foolishly these women were spending their money, buying things of no permanent value; in short, wasting the money which should be saved against the return o a soldier who might be disabled, or entitled to a period of rest and comfort, or, at worst, greater democracy, politically, in the world to prepare for their own widowhood. Incidenat large. Many states have comprehen- tally, he told me of the fearful havor being sive and enlightened laws prohibiting child wrought by the extensive use, in Toronto especially, of a "Woman's Remedy," 45 per labor. Unfortunately, others have not, cent alcohol, which prompts the question: costs. "Pitiless publicity" of actual cost and their manufacturing interests have Why are alcoholic drinks dishonestly labelled fought bitterly against such legislation. "remedies" permitted, when alcoholic drinks

nestly called "drinks" are prohibited? that publicity will be forthcoming, and that protection for the children of all the Liberty Loan. We are soon to float another. a \$100 bill carrying no interest or a \$100 find out and cable to them to stay here. Liberty Bond carrying 4 per cent interest.

W. J. SHILLIDAY. New York, Aug. 29, 1917.

How Germany Justifies Itself

think may interest your readers, and illus- Every American "Sammy" should know of much of a patriot as George Washington, and trate once more what our "enemies within" this, so that he may, should be become a the declaration that the press of New York Against Rebuilding Barren Island said: "All the world knows what value to family through that agency. tle or no use and discovery was demanded. attach to the King of Prussia and his word. I am not speaking officially; the American gold. One of the most distinguished editors To the Editor of The Tribune. therein should be returned to China at the close of the war, China would presum-have had our journalese, at which the ably willingly pay Japan liberally for the allowed as and discovery was demanded.

I am not speaking officially; the American at the have had our journalese, at which the like or no use and discovery was demanded. This has been met, until now absolute cleanling the or no use and discovery was demanded. There is no sovereign in Europe who has not needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe, using mation needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe, using mation needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe, using mation needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe, using mation needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe, using mation needed. But, privately, I have given the toricians always delight to jibe and the toricians always delight to jibe as this would impose himself upon Germany the same advice to every boy I know, being when I heard this, for the first time in my life the nuisances at Barren Island, may I inform as dictator and protector! Under a despotant ex-school teacher of New York. I know at any public gathering, indoors or out of you, first, that the disposal plant of the would set to the world an example of just of the professor's chair. We have the professor's c many, but to the whole of Europe."

Next, Frederick II of Prussia says in his This was letters: "My plan is first to take possession. At a later stage I can always find learned more rigid than that of the Germans, and of style.

now getting deserved attention from army men to prove that I was acting within my doctors. In the British army it has been met just rights." If instead of learned men we

"a scrap of paper." These sentiments are those that impel men who have sworn allegiance to the United States in becoming citigiance to the United States in becoming citi"ecrap" which an expression of their prinnumerous scouts distributed through the
"ecrap" which an expression of their prinnumerous scouts distributed through the pital and park as their salvation.

We are assured, in our efforts to oppose

We are assured, in our efforts to oppose and their oath "a scrap of paper." These are the principles against which we

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1917.

Pity the Pro-Germans

Sir: The grotesque letters of the ingenu-

Mr. Moderwell and Mr. Witter Bynner pro-American can fail to love Mr. Moderll's indignant tone toward these persons who object to pro-Germans. Mr. Moderwell reems to think that an objection to pro-Germanism naturally carries its own condemnawar with Germany just at present. FRANCIS D. BAILEY.

New York, Aug. 31, 1917.

Copperheadism vs. Americanism

By S. E. Boney

both the Congress and the press. That is, the rights of the recent purchasers of stocks of died situations brought about by the war president william I. Harris, chairm there have been doubts and questionings of the Federal Trade Commission, has been sethe loyalty of these sections, inspired largely lected to oppose Hardwick. A canvass of utterance of General Crowder, that the day by the utterances of much-speaking pacifists mentiment and expressions from the press laws were enacted solely for the benefit and German sympathizers. The East has been of the Cracker State indicate that Mr. Harris the country and not in the interest of the flooded with the statement "The West does has been a happy selection, so far as a test individual, brings into sharp relief the men not want war" and with hints from the South of Americanism is concerned. And if politi-dalous conflict of the draft law with it that America has no cause to plunge her cal signs count for aught Hardwick will terpretation, as well as with the old manhood into the world carnage

Out of the political murkiness arising from Capitol Hill have stood a few figures; some with distinction and honor in their response to humanity's call, others whose prominence is due entirely to their efforts toward hindering progress in waging humanity's war. bought a definite part of this accumulated These represent the conflicting elements of

The State of Georgia is preparing to draw depression in the value of his stock when the the issue of the Administration versus Thomas W. Hardwick, short term Senator from the state, Georgia will be engaged in an who has the excess war profits is the one who they know has fought Woodrow Wilson, Hardwick in Congress.

There has been more or less justification

otically as those of another, but because he was but a tremor. The European war, three United States Steel (or it might have been Vesuvius in eruption again, something to be

Human Links Supplied

But the links that were lacking-human links are fast being supplied, and North, East, South and West, in sending their young resist any demand which may come from with each other and with the nations of burden of a prolonged European war for Europe, and soon it will be "our war" in political aggrandizement or commercial su-Europe, and soon it will be very young man, premacy.

the fullest sense. With every young man, premacy.

"La Follette recognizes the fact of war and "La Follette recognizes the "La Follette recognizes the fact of war and "La Follette recogniz South or West, who dons the khaki there is forged still another link which will bind believes that we should meet its responsi-America to the cause she has espoused. Poll-bilities fairly and squarely. The young men ticians who have thought they had safe and who must risk their lives in the awful humane basis for opposing this country's strife should receive every possible considwar already are beginning to hear the rum- eration blings. Their platitudinous opposition to national policy, tolerated now, will soon be democracy. regarded as treason, for an American citizen will prevent La Follette from fighting to Germanism will not long permit peace talk or Socialistic absurdities which would place blame on America and Prussia alike and against the classes, for there is Americancall for a joint payment of the damages.

the Congressional elections, which are, after the Congressional elections, which are after all. La Follette contests. There are no Sofested and infested with socialism and anconditions and the right to spend as the cialists to speak of in Georgia, soap-box archy. carner wishes, etc.

Recently I had a long talk with a Newark
has not raised its head. There are pacifists, dential battle in which the forces are copto be sure, but not of the professional kind, perheadism against citizenship, forcign-bred The issue is between an American Presidenta Democrat at that and a Senator whom the Americanism.

The cases of Hardwick, of Georgia, and recople have cause to suspect. Further, there

Already a close personal friend of the of educated and highly specialized non-cit be retired by a thundering majority. In only governing the various departments of the one event has he even a fighting chance, and national government and of the army, that, apparently now remote, is for America and the Allies to be trapped by German

decoys in the form of peace doves. The twentieth century copperheads will rally to the La Follette men in the approaching elections in the West. The move now is start the ball rolling with the hope that will gain some momentum by the time another President is to be elected. ator La Follette has trimmed his sails somewhat, and his platform may appear too mild for radicals' demands.

The La Follette Platform

Senator La Follette, in the announcement a Democratic President, and the man who put of his platform, makes this significant statement: "La Follette recognizes the fact of war and believes we should meet its responsillities fairly and squarely"-a statement ufficiently unconclusive to be acceptable to his radical supporters and yet sufficiently been no slacker, but, despite his own tinged with patriotism not too strongly to ments in the matter, he found himself in the antagonize Americans. In essence, La Follette's course in the Senate has been based upon an interpretation of his "responsibili ties" as demanding opposition to all plans for the successful operation of a war against the country's enemy

La Follette's platform is:

"La Follette believes a war for us might have been avoided if a wise, consistent polisy had been adopted by our government from the beginning, and that the world war might have been ended if the United States haps for \$10 to \$15 a week-to absorb the had used its great power and resources in cooperation with other nations to bring about just settlement and lasting peace.

"La Follette believes that this nation should manhood into the fray, are joining hands other countries that we should bear the burden of a prolonged European war for

"La Follette will stand now and always for No force, however powerful, whose son's or brother's blood has been place the financial burden of the war upon spilled to help rid the world of barbaric those who profit from the war, thus lighten-

ism in both. While there is an element in Nevertheless, this un-American element is both the South and West that will subscribe going to make a stand. The first test will be to the La Follette doctrine of no-war because centred about the Hardwick and La Follette it will cost something, this element is un- but to expose the main features of a get appreciable in strength. The issue narrows eral situation and to urge the immediate In Georgia the issue is stripped of much down to a fight for recognition of a con-adoption of adequate remedial measures, which complicates the contests in the West, glomerate element of foreigners and un-Hence, I shall restrict myself to a few re-

anarchy, disguised as socialism, against

Foreign Y. M. C. A. Work

Could Be Used Elsewhere

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the Tribune of July 14, just ar-

rived, there is an article on the use and belp of the Y. M. C. A. at the front. Many nore secretaries are needed and are to be sent over. All right,

were wandering about, some in Geneva,

where I met them wondering what orders to return to America. I know many of them and order, for constituted authority, premust become a soldier, surely we have the may be a good many left this side of the right to say whether a soldier's pay shall be Atlantic. Let the Y. M. C. A. in America

colleges, many of whom, I am sure, would was amazed to find that neither public sentiworker myself, not in a C. A., but at the reared to be their purpose to incite loyal ing his favorite chorus:

International Red Cross Agency for Prisoners of War, in Geneva. An American de-Sir: I have recently come across the fol- partment was started last spring in the in- I commented, perhaps quite freely, upon the Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28, 1917. lowing quotations in my reading which I terest of Americans interned in Germany, assertion that Sir Roger Casement was as are siming at. The Empress Maria Theresa German prisoner, keep in touch with his had been bought and paid for with British

fort, but the home news is such a boon.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 8, 1917.

Pacifism Not Sedition To the Editor of The Tribune.

fact, I have sometimes suspected pacifists of ciples was likely to get them into than for audience, apparently looking for trouble, comthe principles themselves. However, to proplained to the sergeant at my elbow that claim a pacifist guilty of sedition because he demands what all of us who are not profiting by the war most earnestly would like to demand-an early ending of this war on any terms of equity and honor is a This he did with his tinger in my face. It ford section of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Graves palpable absurdity, and to refuse to allow was then I struck him, and it was a minute him the right of expressing his views in puba gross violation of his constitutional rights. It would seem to me, speaking as a matter

of common sense only and without any claim of such emniscience or inside information sell's leaves a delightful echo in the mind. as doubtless enables Mr. Shipman to state so positively that "every horror of the war is directly attributable to the shams, lies and perversions of organized pacifism," that the future of democracy in this country has much more to hope from the persons who are ention with it in a country so rich in pro-Ger- deavoring to maintain its constitutional mans as ours, which is, unfortunately, waging guarantees than from those who are making Saturday night, corroborated by the police, use of force to overthrow them.

JAMES O. TRYON. New York, Aug. 27, 1917. New York, Aug. 31, 1917.

Why He Fought

Friend of Ireland To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am quite sure that the press of New tice, and yet I am convinced that the hastily prepared reports of what occurred at Broad- with no success. I know what they are doing and rejoice way and Thirty-seventh Street Saturday night refused an audience in New York City by to be entirely misunderstood. I was present who seemed to have plenty

air audience. My inherent respect for law stenographers, sept me a message that h

so-called Friends of Irish Freedom would be diction of the draft law and in view of the There were teachers, too, from Eastern more or less discreet in their utterances. I ment I am still regarded as an alien. A gladly have remained to do relief work under ment nor official admonition had made the can imagine one, and the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. I am a slightest impression upon them; that it ap- much innocent, childish pleasure in repeat Americans in their audience to resentment, get you every time, going and comdoors, I hissed. I do not believe that the Products Manufacturing Company at Barren I am so glad to have The Tribune to read; treason and sedition now rife in New York Island was destroyed by fire August 23 lati-

stance, while at the meeting were addressed to a relative who stood beside me. The exorderly is evident from the fact that a uni-formed police sergeant at my elbow said later pital at Seaside Park. ply of Louis Evan Shipman appearing in to-that he could not hear me or testify to the This hospital and the park itself are situ-day's issue is the usual stupid conglomera- fact that I had criticised the speakers. Two These sentiments are those that impelled brand like to indulge.

There always is more or less conversation at plant, which is the disposal of dead animals. I am not a pacifist, because I believe an open air meeting. The speakers did not and certain garbage of New York City, must effort on my part to heckle them.

To say that I was amazed when one of the thousands of mothers and children of this city who will be forced to use that hop-

"This man (pointing to me) has been hiss-ing the Constitution" is to put it mildly. I association representing the entire surroundcould hardly believe I understood him aright, ing communities from the Rockaways through and I waited for him to repeat what he said. later, while I was tightly held by two policemen, that some unidentified friend of Irish paper and its readers, to help us make this freedom and fair play struck me. His explanation later was that I had hissed free speech, guaranteed by the Constitution. My proper course would have been to have him arrested, I know, but there are some insults, for the poor and sick of this city? suddenly given, that provoke men to violate This is a true statement of what happened

and I will be obliged if you will publish it.

for Technical Work To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Allow me to voice through your es

First-Paper Aliens

To Be Drafted, but Can't Voluntes

law, which is discommoding a large number One expression, which occurs in a rece-

dalous conflict of the draft law with it According to the old and established to of the country an alien who has take his first citizenship papers is not eligible for any position in the service of the Unite minor and inconsequential ones;

paper slien is barred from the civil servi examinations, is refused the privilege of passport, he is not allowed to apply for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps and other similar military units where he migh otherwise be easily qualified on account his training and experience. So, up to the time of the draft the first-paper man wh possessed some degree of technical train ing found no encouragement or incents to volunteer, for on every side he found his self carefully blocked from getting access to positions where he might be of some use to his country of adoption. He might have

class usually termed "undesirables." "Getting the Allens"

Now, when the draft law came to be emidered there was a violent howl about "get ing" the aliens; everybody, from the Chief Executive down to the puniest county sheriff wanted to nail all the foreigners—first pape or no paper the so-called slackers who had insidiously crept into the country and we working their heads off all day long-per wealth of the country. They finally settled t by making the first-paper man the gost. As matters stand now, the first-paper ma

no matter what his training may be, is bound to be drafted as a common private, and h protests and demands for justice will ava him nothing. Yet Provost Marshal General Crowder loudly proclaims that the draft las were made for the supreme interest and se benefit of the country This unfortunate situation affects the de

tinies of a respectable number of a the last issue of "The Journal of the Ame ican Medical Association" we notice an ed torial comment on the plight of first-paper medical men. "What shall I do; shall I have to be drafted as a common private?" crie one poor doctor of Canadian birth who now in the clutches of the draft law. It is real plight, not only for the men concerned but also for those who have the interest a the country at heart and have in their charge the control of its destinies in the war.

He Tried to Volunteer This letter is not written for the purpos

of relating my own unpleasant experiences marks with regard to my own case. I am graduate and a post-graduate of one of famous universities of the East. I am e draft age and have my first papers; please do not accuse me of laxity for not securing my second papers-the fault there is no mine. I have specialized in a scientifi han one American university. Some people who know a few things about me and als know somewhat about army affairs tell a that I am qualified for certain kinds of tech ical commissions in the Signal Corps of Secretaries Expelled From Germany What Caused a Bystander to Strike a the army, and that I should be able to appl in the Officers' Reserve Corps or some other organization, During the pre-draft years and also during the pes draft months I have earnestly and honestly tempted to secure a suitable position, but

Only recently I had the pleasure of being will be misinterpreted by many readers and the offices of the aviation section, on Nassau that they are appreciated.

Lots of these Y. M. C. A. secretaries had will cause my own participation in that affair Street; an immaculately groomed captain, as a mere spectator and a member of the open ure to parade before an admiring set of

Plant

and, second, that we have been reliably in-All of my remarks, except in a single in- formed that said company proposes to re-

ception was when I spoke casually to a mem- there are many hospitals doing a very exber of the police force in citizen's clothes. cellent and much needed work for the sick That what I said was neither loud nor die- of New York City, the last hospital to be

Broad Channel, Ozone Park, Flatlands, Bedend, Sheepshead Bay and Manhattan Beach Estates.

May we ask you, with the power of your section of our city safe and livable for not only those who have invested their money to make these home communities of standard, but to offer places of rest and care

Since the work of this Products Manufact the written ordinance, however great their uring Company is entirely a private enter respect for authority while thinking in cool prise and in no way a public necessity, the present city administration can do much is opposing any continuance of same.

Can we call upon you to bring to the city administration the real voice of the people HENRY T. PRICE.

New York, Aug 29, 1917,